


COUNTY OF LINCOLN—PARTS OF KESTEVEN

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

for the year

1946

J. H. C. CLARKE, M.A., M.D., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.

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COUNTY OF LINCOLN—PARTS OF KESTIVEN

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE

(Present constitution)

Chairman :

Alderman T. W. ATKINSON

Vice-Chairman :

Alderman Mrs. G. H. SCHWIND, M.B.E.

Aldermen

C. W. BARRAND

Mrs. L. BASFORD

H. DEER

E. S. DUNKERTON

A. EVERETT

F. J. JENKINSON (*ex-officio*)

Sir R. PATTINSON, D.L. (*ex-officio*)

Councillors

Lt.-Col. J. CRACROFT-AMCOTTS, D.S.O. J. E. SNELL

F. CLARKE

R. A. COLLINS

W. GRIFFIN

Councillors

H. E. HOUGH

G. W. HUTSON

Rev. C. LETTS

J. W. MILNER

M. OGDEN

F. L. PRESTON

J. S. PRIOR

A. W. SHARMAN

F. C. TOWNSEND

H. R. E. E. WELBY, C.M.G.

A. WILSON

F. WINTER

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

(Present constitution)

The Public Health and Housing Committee with the following additional members :—

Mrs. E. F. BULLMORE

Mrs. J. CRACROFT-AMCOTTS

Mrs. A. T. DEAN

Mrs. S. GREENALL

Mrs. PALMER

Mrs. D. RAVELL

The Hon. Mrs. TROLLOPE-BELLEV

Mrs. F. G. WALL

Mrs. CARL WILLOWS

Mrs. C. ST. JOHN WRIGHT

Public Health Officers of the County Council

County Medical Officer of Health :

School Medical Officer :

Tuberculosis Officer :

Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare :

Medical Supervisor of Midwives :

J. H. C. Clarke, M.A., M.D., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.

Deputy County Medical Officer of Health, Deputy School Medical Officer, Deputy Tuberculosis Officer and Deputy Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare :

T. J. O'Sullivan, M.A., M.D., D.P.H., L.M.

Assistant County Medical Officers, Assistant School Medical Officers, Assistant Tuberculosis Officers and Assistant Medical Officers for Maternity and Child Welfare :

*J. A. Galletly, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

*W. Anley Hawes, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

*G. A. F. Holloway, L.M.S.S.A.

*V. B. Tulloch, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Orthopaedic Surgeon :

*G. A. C. Shipman, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Ophthalmic Surgeons :

*W. A. Briggs, M.B., B.Ch., D.O.M.S. (appointed 1/4/46)

*Allan H. Briggs, M.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.

*Seamus P. Redmond, M.B., B.Ch., D.O.M.S. (appointed 1/9/46)

*C. Newlyn Smith, M.B., B.S., D.O.M.S. (resigned 31/7/46)

Medical Officer for Venereal Diseases :

*A. D. Frazer, M.D., D.P.H.

Dental Surgeons :

J. E. Mann, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.)

F. W. Walmsley, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Ed.)

Public Analysts :

*A. H. M. Muter, F.I.C., F.C.S.

*W. W. Taylor, B.Sc., F.I.C.

Superintendent Health Visitor :

Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives :

*Miss M. Hughes

* Part-time Officers

County Health Visitors :

Mrs. H. M. Andrews
 Mrs. J. Bleazard (appointed 1/1/46)
 Miss I. M. Evison (resigned 9/10/46)
 Miss E. M. Jones
 Mrs. T. Kaye
 Miss A. Rooke
 Miss M. E. Stamford

Also 22 District Nurse-Midwives act as part-time Health Visitors.

Physiotherapists :

Miss E. A. Peek, S.R.N., C.S.P., M.E. (resigned 9/10/46)
 Miss M. J. Roberts, C.S.P., M.E., L.E.T. (resigned 31/10/46)

County Almoner :

Mrs. E. R. Livesey, A.I.A. (appointed 1/8/46)

County Health Inspector :

J. F. Lofthouse, M.R.S.A.N.I., A.M.I.S.E., M.S.I.A.

Dental Attendants :

Mrs. M. Covell
 Miss B. M. Mitton

Blind Welfare Visitor :

Miss A. Sandwith

Chief Clerk :

J. G. Cox

District Medical Officers of Health and Sanitary Inspectors

<i>District</i>	<i>Medical Officer of Health (all part-time appointments)</i>	<i>Sanitary Inspector</i>
Borough of Grantham	C. H. D. Robbs, M.B.	S. F. Nott
Borough of Stamford	W. Anley Hawes, M.B., D.P.H.	J. Roll
Urban District of Sleaford	J. W. Scholey, M.B., Ch.B. (Appointed Sept. 1946) A. C. Giles, M.B. (Retired Sept., 1946)	W. H. Howard (Appointed 24/4/46) F. Clare (Retired 24/1/46)
Urban District of Bourne	J. A. Galletly, M.B., D.P.H.	J. Nichol (Appointed 1/2/47) J. Baxfield (Appointed 1/7/46 Resigned 8/12/46) J. S. Fisher (Resigned 31/3/46)
Rural District of North Kesteven	W. Sharppard, M.B.	J. Chadwick
Rural District of East Kesteven	J. W. Scholey, M.B., Ch.B. (Appointed 1/10/46) A. C. Giles, M.B. (Retired Sept. 1946)	A. A. Maxwell
Rural District of South Kesteven	J. A. Galletly, M.B., D.P.H.	W. A. Chivers
Rural District of West Kesteven	C. H. D. Robbs, M.B.	J. Dean T. W. Mawer (Resigned 12/5/46)

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COUNTY OF LINCOLN—PARTS OF KESTEVEN

To the Chairman and Members of the
Kesteven County Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my Annual Report as County Medical Officer of Health for the year 1946.

The vital statistics for the County are again very satisfactory. The *Infant Mortality Rate of 39.65 per thousand live births was slightly less than the figure for the previous year and is thus a new low record for Kesteven.* For the twelfth year in succession the *Birth Rate (20.06 per thousand estimated population)* showed an increase, and *is the highest recorded since 1921.* The number of illegitimate live births showed a decline being 7.8 per cent of the total as compared with 12.1 in 1945. The *Death Rate* from all causes was the same as for the previous year, viz., 11.95 per thousand of the estimated population, and slightly higher than the figure for England and Wales.

The year under review was free of any serious outbreak of infectious disease, and no major public health problems arose. There were no large alterations or extensions of the Services provided, but small additions continue to be made. The volume of work undertaken by the Public Health Department nevertheless continues to increase.

The results of the second year's work in supervising the River Witham show that the survey has been amply justified.

The new appointment of a County Almoner in August has proved most valuable: Mrs. Livesey has not only followed-up with success a large number of defaulters from the Special Treatment Centres, but has given help and assistance to a large number of tuberculous patients.

It is with pleasure that I again take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the voluntary helpers at the Infant Welfare Centres for their valuable assistance, and also to the members of the Staff of the Public Health Department for their excellent work during 1946.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

J. H. C. Clarke

Public Health Department,
County Offices, SLEAFORD,
September, 1947.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

General Statistics

Area of Administrative County (in acres)	463,490
Population (Census 1921)	108,237
Population (Census 1931)	110,360
Population (Registrar-General's estimate, 1946) ..	113,110
Number of inhabited houses (Census 1921)	25,456
Number of inhabited houses (Census 1931)	27,590
Number of families or separate occupiers (1921) ..	25,823
Number of families or separate occupiers (1931) ..	27,845
Rateable Value (1st April, 1947)	£562,998
Estimated product of a penny rate, 1947-48	£2,279

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year 1946 —

Live Births : Males : Females : Totals :

Total	1165	1105	2270	Rate per 1,000 of
Legitimate	1070	1024	2094	estimated population :
Illegitimate	95	81	176	20.06 (Rate for Eng-
				land & Wales : 19.1)

Stillbirths :

Total	39	26	65	Rate per 1,000 of
Legitimate	34	24	58	estimated population :
Illegitimate	5	2	7	0.57 (Rate for England
				& Wales : 0.53) Rate
				per 1,000 births—live
				and still : 27.84.

<i>Deaths :</i>	693	659	1352	Rate per 1,000 of
				estimated population :
				11.95 (Rate for Eng-
				land and Wales : 11.5)

Deaths from Puerperal causes :

*No. of Rate per 1,000 total (live
deaths : and still) births :*

From Puerperal and Post-abortion, Sepsis	—	—	(England & Wales 0.31)
From other Maternal causes	2	0.86	(England & Wales 1.12)
Total	2	0.86	(England & Wales 1.43)

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :

	<i>County of</i>	<i>England &</i>
	<i>Kesteven :</i>	<i>Wales :</i>
All infants per 1,000 live births	39.65	43.00
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	35.82	—
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	85.23	—

Chief Causes of Death, 1946

<i>Cause of Death</i>	<i>No. of Deaths</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 of est. pop. Kesteven</i>
Heart Disease	350 (362)	3.09 (3.28)
Cancer	207 (191)	1.83 (1.73)
Intra-cranial vascular lesions ..	171 (195)	1.51 (1.77)
Bronchitis	66 (56)	0.58 (0.51)
Circulatory Diseases (other than Heart Disease)	61 (41)	0.54 (0.37)
Pneumonia	50 (50)	0.44 (0.45)
Violence (Accidental)	40 (43)	0.35 (0.39)
Congenital Malformations, Birth Injuries, Infantile Diseases ..	37 (38)	0.33 (0.34)
Respiratory Tuberculosis	37 (22)	0.33 (0.20)
Digestive Diseases (other than Appendicitis)	33 (26)	0.29 (0.24)
Nephritis	32 (27)	0.28 (0.24)
Premature Birth	25 (19)	0.22 (0.17)

(NOTE.—*Figures in brackets relate to 1945.*)

Births :

For the twelfth year in succession the Birth Rate, which was 20.06 per thousand of the estimated population, showed an increase, and was the highest recorded since 1921 : again it compared very favourably with the figure for England and Wales, viz., 19.1. Live births belonging to the Administrative County numbered 2,270 (1,165 males and 1,105 females), compared with 2,206 in 1945.

With the cessation of hostilities and the return to more normal home life, the 176 illegitimate live births (7.8 per cent of the total) showed a welcome decrease although they represent a much higher proportion than was general in pre-war years.

Both the number of Stillbirths (65) and the Stillbirth Rate (0.57) were average.

The following Table, which gives comparative statistics relating to births in the Administrative County since 1935, is of interest :—

Year	LIVE BIRTHS				STILLBIRTHS	
	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total	Rate	No.	Rate
1935	1,454	61	1,515	13.72	74	0.67
1936	1,517	73	1,590	14.09	66	0.59
1937	1,536	72	1,608	14.16	73	0.64
1938	1,569	98	1,667	14.57	70	0.61
1939	1,637	85	1,722	14.81	80	0.69
1940	1,665	88	1,753	15.91	58	0.53
1941	1,749	110	1,859	16.39	62	0.55
1942	1,927	165	2,092	18.47	66	0.58
1943	1,967	162	2,129	18.53	60	0.52
1944	2,045	200	2,245	19.75	64	0.56
1945	1,939	267	2,206	19.97	68	0.62
1946	2,094	176	2,270	20.06	65	0.57

The number of births *notified* in the County Welfare Area (i.e., excluding the Borough of Grantham) under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, was 1,425- 1,366 live births and 59 stillbirths.

Details regarding Births in each of the 8 County Districts will be found in Table I, on page 33.

Deaths :

The 1946 *Death Rate* from all causes for the County was 11.95 per thousand of the estimated population—the same as for the previous year—compared with 11.5 for England and Wales. The number of deaths was 1,352 (693 males and 659 females) : the figures for 1945 were 1,320, 674 and 646 respectively. The proportion of deaths over 65 years of age continued to increase, e.g., 64.5 per cent in 1946, 63.9 per cent in 1945, 63.6 per cent in 1944 and 62 per cent in 1943.

The Infant Mortality Rate at 39.65 per thousand live births reached a new low level and is a record for the County. The deaths of infants under one year numbered 90, and the chief causes of death were Congenital Malformations, birth injuries and infantile diseases 33, Premature Birth 25 and Pneumonia 16.

The deaths from maternal causes were 2 in number during the year under review, and represent a *Maternal Mortality Rate* of 0.86 per thousand total births, compared with 1.43 for the Country as a whole. There were 8 deaths in the County during the previous year, representing a Rate of 3.52.

Further information regarding the causes of death, etc., will be found on pages 34 and 35.

Population :

The civilian population of the County at mid-year 1946 was estimated by the Registrar-General to be 113,140, which was an increase of 2,660 on the estimate for the previous year and 510 less than the 1944 figure. The natural increase in population, i.e., the excess of live births over deaths during the year, was 918.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Public Health Staff

A list of the Public Health Department's Staff, together with details of the changes which occurred during the year, will be found on page 3.

Laboratory Facilities

These arrangements were as stated in my Annual Report for 1942, and details of the work carried out will be found under the appropriate sections of the Report.

Ambulance Facilities

There were no alterations in the ambulance facilities in the County during 1946, details of which will be found in my 1943 Annual Report.

Nursing in the Home

The County Council have no scheme providing for general nursing in the home. This work was undertaken by the various District Nursing Associations, all of which were affiliated to the Lincolnshire Nursing Association.

There are normally 43 District Nurse-Midwives employed by the 36 Nursing Associations in Kesteven, of whom 22 act as part-time Infant Health Visitors, Tuberculosis and School Nurses.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

Infant Welfare Centres

During the year under review, the Infant Welfare Centres at Bracebridge Heath and at Castle Bytham were taken over. The number of such Centres provided or subsidised by the County Council at the end of 1946 was accordingly 17, and full details will be found in Table V, on page 36.

School Clinics

In December, 1946 special sessions for children suffering from Rheumatism and Heart Conditions were inaugurated, Dr. J. W. Brown, F.R.C.P., being the Consultant Physician in attendance. Apart from this addition, the facilities provided at the five Schools Clinics were as enumerated in my Report for 1944.

Tuberculosis Dispensaries

The three Dispensaries provided and times of opening were as before, viz.,

42 Watergate, Grantham	..	..	Saturdays, 9.30 to 11.30 a.m. and alternate Fridays, 1.30 to 3.30 p.m.
Lafford House, Eastgate, Sleaford	..	..	Mondays, 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
30 Lindum Road, Lincoln	..	..	Wednesdays, 11 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Patients were also seen by appointment at the Stamford and Bourne School Clinics.

Treatment Centres for Venereal Diseases

The County Council provides a Special Treatment Centre at 13a Elmer Street South, Grantham, which is open on Thursdays from 9 to 10.30 a.m. for female patients and 11 a.m. to 12 noon, for males. There is also a General Practitioner Treatment Scheme serving Sleaford and district.

Kesteven residents may also receive advice and treatment free of cost at out-county clinics in Lincoln, Boston, Keston, Peterborough and Nottingham.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

The County Council is the Local Supervising Authority under the Midwives Acts for the whole of the Administrative County, but the Borough of Grantham is a separate Welfare Area. The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year under the County Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme :—

Infant Welfare Centres

As mentioned earlier in this Report, the County Council took over the Bracebridge Heath and the Castle Bytham Infant Welfare Centres during 1946, bringing the total of those provided or subsidised up to 17.

Thirteen thousand, nine hundred and twenty-five attendances were made during the year under review— 8,018 by infants under one year and 5,907 by children aged 1—5 years ; comparable figures for the previous year were 13,950, 7,546 and 6,404 respectively.

The number of individual infants under one year who attended the Centres was 1,165 and individual children aged 1—5 years totalled 1,024 making 2,189 in all (1,121, 1,017 and 2,138 in 1945).

Children who attended for the first time were as follows :— infants 817, children aged 1—5 years 259, total 1,076.

Consultations with the Medical Staff numbered 5,751, and 12,767 weighings were undertaken.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics

The arrangements for the ante-natal and post-natal examination of expectant and nursing mothers by their own medical practitioner continued as before. During 1946, 378 expectant mothers were ante-natally examined under this scheme, and 115 post-natally. The scheme continues to prove of great value, and 64 abnormalities were discovered at these examinations and referred for treatment.

Ophthalmic Treatment

Ninety-six children under 5 years of age (including 57 new cases) were seen by the Ophthalmic Surgeons during the year, and 98 consultations were held. Of the new cases examined, spectacles were prescribed for 26, and new prescriptions were given to 15 old cases : financial assistance in obtaining the glasses was given in one case.

One case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was provided with in-patient treatment at the Nottingham and Midland Eye Infirmary, Nottingham.

Orthopaedic Treatment

Apart from a dislocation of the work towards the close of the year, caused by the resignation of both Physiotherapists in October, the arrangements for the diagnosis and treatment of crippling defects amongst pre-school children continued as before.

One hundred and forty-three children under 5 years of age (including 85 new cases) saw the Orthopaedic Surgeon (Dr. G. A. C. Shipman) who attended Bourne, Grantham, Sleaford and Stamford as often as required : 164 consultations were held.

With regard to treatment, no fewer than 1,691 attendances (1,126 in 1945) were made for massage, remedial exercises, ultra-violet light, etc. Four children received in-patient treatment in the Grantham and Kesteven General Hospital.

Dental Treatment

Expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years may receive conservative treatment by arrangement, but this part of the Scheme should be further developed when conditions permit.

Health Visiting

The home visiting of pre-school children was carried out by 7 whole-time Health Visitors and 22 District Nurse-Midwives who devote part of their time to these duties. The following is a summary of the work done during 1946, with comparable figures for the previous year shown in brackets.

First visits to expectant mothers	..	..	..	584	(517)
Total visits to expectant mothers	..	..	..	4,119	(3,464)
First visits to children under one year of age	..	..	..	1,474	(1,629)
Total visits to children under one year of age	..	..	..	9,420	(11,081)
Total visits to children between the ages of one and five years	..	..	..	13,026	(14,343)

Child Life Protection

On December 31st, 1946, there were within the County Welfare Area 7 children in the care of 7 registered foster-mothers — the same as at the end of the previous year. All foster children were kept under close supervision and regularly visited.

Only one notice was received under the provisions of the Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act, 1939.

Institutional Provision for Mothers or Children

The arrangements made by the County Council for the reservation of beds in the Maternity Wards of the Grantham and Kesteven General Hospital and the Stamford, Rutland and General Infirmary were as before.

A total of 545 Kesteven maternity cases (or 23 per cent of the births) were admitted to hospitals and institutions in the County, compared with 614 and 27 per cent in 1945. Shortage of midwifery staff at the Kesteven and Grantham General Hospital limited the number of admissions to that institution and was the cause of the reduced numbers.

Kesteven Welfare Area

Hospital or Institution	Under County Council's M. & C.W. Scheme	Other-wise	Total	Borough of Grantham	Grand Total
Grantham & Kesteven General Hospital . .	117 (145)	31 (32)	148 (177)	128 (202)	276 (379)
Stamford, Rutland & General Infirmary	44 (10)	101 (158)	145 (168)	— (—)	145 (168)
Grantham Public Assist. Institution	— (—)	49 (32)	49 (32)	75 (35)	124 (67)
Total	161 (155)	181 (222)	342 (377)	203 (237)	545 (614)

(NOTE: Figures in brackets relate to 1945).

In addition to the 161 cases mentioned above, single cases were sent to the Worksope County General Hospital and to the Wyberton West Hospital, Boston: 15 unmarried expectant mothers were also admitted to the Quarry Maternity Home, Lincoln under the County Council's arrangements—making a grand total of 178 mothers (170 in 1945) provided with institutional accommodation under the Scheme.

A total of 8 children received hospital in-patient treatment: 5 cases have been referred to above as having been dealt with under the Orthopaedic and Ophthalmic Schemes, and in addition 2 premature babies and 1 other case (for Tonsils and Adenoids operation) were admitted to the Grantham and Kesteven General Hospital.

Midwives

There were at the end of 1946, 61 midwives practising in the Administrative County as follows:—

	<i>Domiciliary Midwives</i>	<i>Midwives in Institutions</i>	<i>Totals:</i>
(a) Employed by the Local Supervising Authority	— (—)	2 (1)	2 (1)
(b) Employed by Voluntary Associations—			
(i) Under arrangements made by the Local Supervising Authority in pursuance of Section 1 of the Midwives Act, 1936	45 (43)	— (—)	45 (43)
(ii) Others	1 (—)	5 (4)	6 (4)
(c) In private practice	5 (6)	3 (3)	8 (9)
	51 (49)	10 (8)	61 (57)

(NOTE: Figures in brackets relate to 31st December, 1945)

1946 brought very little relief from the difficulties experienced in filling vacancies for District Nurse-Midwives, and again the Assistant County Nursing Superintendent had to undertake midwifery duties on several occasions in order to maintain the Domiciliary Midwifery Service throughout the County.

Two thousand, two hundred and thirty-three cases were attended by the 61 midwives as follows :—

1,272 as Midwives (833 domiciliary and 439 in institutions)
 961 as Maternity Nurses (544 domiciliary and 417 in institutions).

The arrangements for the inspection and supervision of the midwives continued as before, 125 visits for routine inspections and 32 special visits were paid during the year.

The number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under review by a midwife (Section 14 (i) of the Midwives Act, 1918) totalled 361—all domiciliary cases.

Notifications from midwives were also received as follows :—

Stillbirths	11
Laying-out the dead	8
Liability to be source of infection	8
Artificial Feeding	48
Death of Mother or Child	11

During the year, one Order was made under Defence Regulation 33 exempting a State Registered Nurse from the provisions of the Midwives Acts, 1902-36.

The following additional statistics relating to the work of the 43 midwives employed by the District Nursing Associations in Kesteven may be of interest :—

No. of cases attended, no doctor having been engaged ..	779
No. of these mothers who were primiparae	171
No. of Miscarriages	35
No. of maternal deaths	3
No. of Ante-Natal visits	7,727
No. of visits paid to Midwifery patients	14,096
No. of Maternity cases attended	516
No. of visits paid to Maternity cases	9,616

Administration of Analgesics

Although it was impossible to obtain relief midwives, arrangements were made for 3 nurses to attend courses of instruction in the administration of analgesics in institutions approved by the Central Midwives Board. At the end of the year there were 9 midwives—7 domiciliary and 2 in institutions—qualified to administer analgesics. Additional midwives will be trained as and when circumstances permit.

The County Council has undertaken to provide the necessary equipment and Minnitt Portable Apparatus for administering gas and air were supplied to the Stamford and Braoston midwives during 1946.

Home Helps

There was no change in the position with regard to Home Helps, the labour situation and the peculiar difficulties found in a rural County have prevented the establishment of such a Service up to the present.

Premature Infants

Sixty-seven babies born in the County were notified as having a birth weight of $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less, and 55 (or 82 per cent) were known to have survived four weeks.

The number born at home was 37, of which 7 were subsequently transferred to hospital or nursing home : the other 30 babies were born in institutions.

Table VI, on page 37, analyses in detail 59 of the cases in respect of which full details have been forthcoming.

The arrangements made by the County Council for the care of premature babies were set out in my Report for 1944.

Illegitimate Children

As will be seen by the statistics given on page 8, the number of illegitimate children born during 1946 was 176 (or 7.8 per cent of the total), which was a considerable decrease on the record high figures for 1945 (267 or 12.1 per cent of the total). The number allocated to the County Welfare Area was 130.

The arrangements made for the care and supervision of illegitimate children and assistance to unmarried expectant mothers, which were set out in my Annual Report for 1945, were further strengthened by the appointment of a County Almoner in August. Mrs. Livesey not only assists these cases in a variety of ways, but also serves on the Adoption Committee of the Lincoln Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare.

Arrangements were made for 15 unmarried expectant mothers to enter the Quarry Maternity Home, Lincoln, where they are admitted one month before the anticipated date of confinement and retained for three months afterwards.

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES

The arrangements for the registration of nursing homes as required under Sections 187 to 194 of the Public Health Act, 1936, continued as before. On 31st December, 1946, there were 4 registered nursing homes providing accommodation for 14 maternity patients and 18 others : there were 3 homes providing a total of 18 beds at the end of the previous year.

One new home was registered and another changed over all accommodation to maternity cases. Exemption from registration under Section 192 (1) of the Public Health Act, 1936 was again granted in 3 cases—2 general hospitals and one cottage hospital.

Each of the premises was inspected, 6 visits for this purpose being paid in 1946.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913-1938

The following particulars of the Mental Defectives in the County on 1st January, 1947 have been supplied by the Public Assistance Officer :—

					<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
(A)	Number of Cases "subject to be dealt with" :—						
1.—	Under " Order " :—						
(a)	(1) In Institutions (excluding cases on Licence)						
	Under 16 years of age	..	..	..	17	13	30
	Aged 16 years and over	..	..	..	50	72	122
	(2) On Licence from Institutions :—						
	Under 16 years of age	..	..	..	2	1	3
	Aged 16 years and over	..	..	..	13	12	25
(b)	Under Guardianship (including cases on Licence) :—						
	Under 16 years of age	..	..	..	—	—	—
	Aged 16 years and over	..	..	..	1	—	1
2.—	In " places of safety " :—						
	Under 16 years of age	..	..	..	—	—	—
	Aged 16 years and over	..	..	..	—	—	—
3.—	Under Statutory Supervision				42	29	71
	<i>(of whom 2 males and 1 female were awaiting removal to an institution)</i>						
4.—	Action not yet taken under any one of the above headings				29	49	78
(B)	Number of Cases who may become " subject to be dealt with "				50	56	106
	<i>(Of whom 42 males and 44 females were under voluntary supervision)</i>						
	Totals	..	..	..	204	232	436

The Lincolnshire Joint Board for the Mentally Defective is responsible for institutional provision for the care of Mental Defectives in Lincolnshire.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Five hundred and thirty-seven cases of infectious diseases amongst the civilian population were notified to the District Medical Officers of Health during 1946, compared with 1,669 in 1945, 682 in 1944, 2,115 in 1943 and 729 in 1942.

The Notification Rates per 1,000 civilian population show that the incidence of notifiable infectious diseases in the County was, with but one exception, much below that for England and Wales, and were as follows :—

	County of Kesteven	England and Wales
Small pox	0.00	0.00
Typhoid fever	0.00	0.01
Para-typhoid fever		0.02
Scarlet fever	1.25	1.38
Diphtheria	0.18	0.28
Measles	0.98	3.92
Whooping cough	0.83	2.28
Acute Pneumonia	0.74	0.89
Cerebro-spinal fever	0.05	0.05
Erysipelas	0.13	0.22

A Table showing the distribution, etc., of the notified cases will be found on page 38 of this Report.

There was no alteration during the year in the provision of hospital accommodation for these diseases.

Smallpox.—Again no cases of this disease were notified in the County: the last occasion upon which Smallpox occurred in Kesteven was in 1931. No fewer than 55 contacts with Smallpox—mostly Service personnel—returned to Kesteven from abroad during 1946, and were kept under supervision during the incubation period.

With regard to *Vaccination*, the following figures indicate the apathy and opposition of parents to this particular form of protection:—

1. Number of Births registered during the year ended 31st December, 1945 2,186 (2,223)
 2. Number of these Children:—
 - (a) Successfully Vaccinated 530 (515)
 - (b) Insusceptible of Vaccination 6 (3)
 - (c) In respect of whom Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection were received .. 1,301 (1,334)
 - (d) Died Unvaccinated 47 (69)
 - (e) Outstanding Removals, etc. 302 (302)
- on 31st January, 1947

NOTE. The figures in brackets refer to the previous 12 months

The 530 successful vaccinations represent a percentage of 24.2—a slight improvement on the rate for 1945, viz., 23.1 per cent.

Typhoid and Para-typhoid Fevers. For the second year in succession no cases were notified under this heading; only a single case (in 1944) has been recorded during the last quinquennium.

Scarlet Fever.—One hundred and forty-two cases of this disease were recorded, compared with 86 in 1945 and an average of 166 during the years 1941-45. The incidence, which was evenly distributed throughout the year, was less than that for the Country as a whole (see Notification Rates given above).

There were no fatalities.

Diphtheria. The 21 cases of this dangerous disease were only one less than the figure for the previous year and the average for the quinquennium 1942-46; they represented an incidence rate of 0.18 per thousand of the civilian population—about two-thirds that of England and Wales.

There were again 2 deaths.

With regard to *Diphtheria Immunisation*, the Ministry of Health issued Circular 194/45 in November, 1945, which transferred from the Local Sanitary Authorities to the Welfare Authority responsibility for the immunisation of pre-school children. In May, 1946 the County Council accordingly adopted a Scheme which provided for the protection against Diphtheria of all children under 5 years of age, free of cost to the parents. The arrangements included injections by the family doctors at their surgeries, for which the standard fee of 3s. 0d., per injection was payable by the County Council on receipt of the appropriate record card completed. The total number of children protected under the Scheme during the seven months it was in operation was 836, in the following age-groups:—

<i>Year of Birth</i>						<i>No. Immunised</i>
1946..	..	..	..	..	..	9
1945..	..	..	..	..	..	426
1944..	..	..	..	..	..	207
1943..	..	..	..	..	..	104
1942..	..	..	..	..	..	60
1941..	..	..	..	..	..	30

Owing to the limited information available, it is not possible at present to make an accurate estimate of the number of children in the County immunised against Diphtheria.

Measles.—Of the 111 cases notified to the District Medical Officers of Health, no fewer than 67, or 60 per cent of the total, occurred in the Rural District of South Kesteven. No deaths occurred. The following is a summary of the cases recorded and deaths registered during the past 7 years:—

<i>Year :</i>		<i>Cases :</i>		<i>Deaths :</i>
1946	..	111	..	—
1945	..	1,093	..	1
1944	..	44	..	—
1943	..	1,599	..	3
1942	..	352	..	—
1941	..	1,625	..	1
1940	..	757	..	2

Whooping Cough.—Ninety-four cases occurred in Kesteven—the lowest number since 1912—with 4 deaths (3 of young children and the other of a man aged over 65 years).

Pneumonia. Only Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal Pneumonias are notifiable, and 84 cases coming within these categories were notified (67 in 1945) representing an incidence below that for England and Wales as a whole. Deaths from *all forms* of Pneumonia numbered 50—the same as the previous year.

Cerebro-spinal Fever.—There were 6 cases notified, and 2 of the 4 occurring in the East Kesteven Rural District proved fatal. Comparable figures for the previous 5 years were : 1945, 5 cases and 4 deaths ; 1944, 7 with no fatalities ; 1943, 10 and 2 ; 1942, 11 and 4 ; 1941, 18 and 5.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum : One of the 2 cases notified occurred in the County Welfare Area, and treatment was provided in The Nottingham and Midland Eye Infirmary, Nottingham under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme. No impairment of vision resulted from the disease.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—The 16 cases reported during 1946 represent a Notification Rate of 6.85 per thousand total births (live and still) as compared with a National figure of 8.50. The average number of notifications received during the previous 5 years was 19. There were no deaths from Puerperal Sepsis during the year under review.

Dysentery.—There were two small outbreaks of Sonne Dysentery in the Borough of Stamford during the year, 19 cases occurring in February at a German Prisoner of War Camp and in June 18 cases occurred chiefly amongst the staff at the Stamford, Rutland and General Infirmary. A total of 43 cases were notified, compared with 73 during the previous year.

Erysipelas.—Fifteen cases (21 in 1945) were notified in the County during the year, representing a Notification Rate of 0.13 (0.22 for England and Wales) per thousand of the civilian population.

Acute Poliomyelitis.—Of the 3 cases reported, one occurred in the Borough of Grantham and 2 in the East Kesteven Rural District. There were 4 cases in 1945 with 1 death.

TUBERCULOSIS

Details of the new cases of Tuberculosis coming to the notice of the County Health Department during the year under review, and of the deaths from this disease were as follows :

Age Period	New Notifications (including Supplemental Return)				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulm.		Pulmonary		Non-Pulm.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
1—5 years	—	—	4	1	1	—	1	—
5—15 "	2	2	4	8	—	—	1	—
15—25 "	10	16	2	6	9	11	4	2
25—35 "	14	10	2	8			1	—
35—45 "	7	3	2	1				
45—55 "	4	1	1	—	9	2	1	—
55—65 "	7	—	2	1				
65 and upwards	1	1	—	1	3	1	—	1
TOTALS	45	33	17	27	22	15	7	3

Of the above 122 new cases, 36 (24 pulmonary and 12 non-pulmonary) were included in the Supplemental Return to the Ministry of Health, 24 being transfers from other areas, and information concerning the other 12 cases was obtained from the Death Returns.

In comparison, there were 163 new cases in 1945 (107 pulmonary and 56 non-pulmonary), 122 in 1944 (94 and 28) and 144 (92 and 52) in 1943.

The 37 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis represent a mortality rate of 0.33 per thousand of the civilian population—somewhat higher than the average for the previous 5 years. The 10 deaths from other forms of tuberculosis (bones, joints, glands, etc.) were equivalent to a death rate of 0.09—a fraction higher than the 1945 figure. Comparative information relating to the deaths from tuberculosis during the last decennium is as follows—

		<i>Pulmonary Tuberculosis :</i>		<i>Non-Pulmon. Tuberculosis :</i>	
		<i>No. of Deaths</i>	<i>Death Rate</i>	<i>No. of Deaths</i>	<i>Death Rate</i>
1946	..	37	0.33	10	0.09
1945	..	22	0.20	9	0.08
1944	..	36	0.32	7	0.06
1943	..	38	0.33	16	0.14
1942	..	35	0.31	10	0.09
1941	..	36	0.32	12	0.11
1940	..	33	0.30	7	0.06
1939	..	40	0.35	11	0.10
1938	..	33	0.29	8	0.07
1937	..	60	0.53	13	0.11

The arrangements for the diagnosis and treatment of Tuberculosis remained as before, and the following is a summary of the services rendered :—

(a) *Dispensaries.*—The days and times of opening of the Dispensaries at Grantham, Lincoln and Sleaford, also the facilities at Bourne and Stamford were as set out in previous Reports. A total of 2,614 attendances were made to see the Tuberculosis Officers during 1946, compared with 2,017 in 1945. Details are as follows :—

42 Watergate, Grantham	..	..	..	1,373
Lafford House, Eastgate, Sleaford	..	..	..	419
30 Lindum Road, Lincoln	..	..	..	559
Bourne and Stamford Clinics (by arrangement only)				263

In addition to the work carried out at the Dispensaries, a large number of patients—both definite cases as well as contacts—have, of necessity, been supervised in their own homes because of the peculiar difficulties encountered in the more sparsely populated areas.

On December 31st, 1946, there were 444 definite cases of Tuberculosis on the Dispensary Registers—266 pulmonary and 148 non-pulmonary—compared with 398 a year previous. Table VIII, on page 39, shows in detail the classification of the patients dealt with during the year.

(b) *Artificial Pneumothorax Treatment.* One thousand and sixty-three refills were given to 48 patients, compared with 618 treatments the previous year.

The special session for refills continued at the Grantham Dispensary on alternate Friday afternoons; patients receiving this form of treatment are regularly "screened."

(c) Still greater use was made of *X-ray Examinations* for diagnostic purposes as well as for supervising contacts and definite cases. No fewer than 802 full-size films were taken during 1946, compared with 634 in 1945 and 423 in 1944.

(d) *Maintenance and Discretionary Allowances, Special Payments.* Payment of these allowances to certain persons suffering from Respiratory Tuberculosis continued in accordance with the provisions of Ministry of Health Memo, 266 T and Circular 222 46 (which authorised increased allowances for dependent children, with effect from 16th December, 1946). The average number of patients in receipt of this financial assistance was 26 during 1946, an increase on the figure (19) for the previous year. The total amount distributed in Maintenance and Discretionary Allowances and Special Payments was £1,863, or nearly £36 per week, during the year ended 31st March, 1947.

Eighty-four patients had benefitted from the Scheme from its inception in October, 1943, to 31st December, 1946.

(e) Eight *Sleeping Shelters* were out on loan during the year; these are getting very old and require frequent repairs.

(f) *Extra Nourishment* in the form of free liquid milk was supplied to 12 patients at an estimated cost of £82 (17 and £75 in 1945).

(g) One thousand, one hundred and twenty-eight *Domiciliary Visits* were paid by the County Health Visitors to the homes of patients—an increase of 348 on the 1945 figure.

(h) *Institutional Treatment.* The number of beds in sanatoria provided by the County Council for the diagnosis and treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was the same, viz., 37—details of which were given in my 1943 Annual Report. The majority of non-pulmonary cases were treated in The Grantham and Kesteven General Hospital under the comprehensive agreement with that hospital.

A total of 120 individual patients received institutional treatment under the County Tuberculosis Scheme during the year (compared with 134 in 1945, 132 in 1944 and 134 in 1943)—93 for pulmonary or suspected pulmonary tuberculosis and 27 for other forms, as follows:—

	<i>Pulmonary</i>			<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>			<i>Grand Total</i>
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Creton Sanatorium	20	23	43	—	—	—	43
Kelling Sanatorium	13	—	13	—	—	—	13
Bourne Isolation Hospital	15	12	27	—	1	1	28
Papworth Hall Colony	1	3	4	—	—	—	4
Branston Sanatorium	1	2	3	—	—	—	3
Preston Hall Colony	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
The Brompton Hospital	1	1	2	—	—	—	2
Grantham & Kesteven General Hospital	—	—	—	11	10	21	21
County Hospital, Lincoln	1	2	3	—	1	1	4
Harlow Wood Orthopaedic Hospital	—	—	—	2	1	3	3
Maufield Orthopaedic Hosp'l	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orth. Hospital, Oswestry	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Gringley-on-the-Hill Children's Hospital	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Totals	53	43	96	16	13	29	125

NOTE. — Three pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary cases were either transferred from one institution to another or re-admitted during the year.

It was not necessary to take any action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade), or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936 (relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis).

VENEREAL DISEASES

There were no alterations in or additions to the arrangements for the diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Diseases. The majority of Kesteven patients attended the County Council's Treatment Centre at 13a Elmer Street South, Grantham, as in previous years. The General Practitioner Scheme serving Sleaford and district also continued to do good work.

The following Table shows the number of Kesteven patients who attended the various Treatment Centres for the first time during 1946, together with the attendances made by *all* cases—old and new :—

Treatment Centre	New Cases dealt with				Total New Cases	Total Attendances (All Cases)
	Syphilis	Soft Chancre	Gonorrhoea	Non-Venereal		
Grantham ..	16 (8)	()	30 (24)	67 (66)	113 (98)	1,198 (1,141)
Lincoln ..	18 (2)	()	23 (6)	38 (25)	79 (33)	580 (385)
Peterborough	2 (2)	()	6 (3)	29 (21)	37 (26)	459 (421)
Ketton ..	4 (1)	()	3 (6)	12 (16)	19 (23)	215 (256)
Nottingham ..	1 ()	1 ()	4 (4)	9 (6)	15 (10)	54 (97)
Newark (G.P. Scheme) ..	(1)	()	(1)	()	(2)	(14)
Stamford (G.P. Scheme) ..	3 (8)	6 ()	5 (5)	17 (31)	31 (44)	282 (290)
Totals ..	44 (22)	7 ()	71 (49)	172 (165)	294 (236)	2,788 (2,604)

NOTE. Numbers in brackets relate to 1945

Seven hundred and fifty-one tests (735 in 1945) on specimens from persons residing in Kesteven were carried out under the special arrangements with the Staffordshire County Council Bacteriological Laboratory at Martin Street, Stafford.

During 1946, 13 notices were received under Regulation 33B of the Defence (General) Regulations concerning 11 contacts all female: the figures for the previous year were 27, 24 and 1 male and 23 female patients. Since the introduction of this Regulation in January, 1943, 72 individuals (4 male and 68 female) have been reported. Ten of the 68 women were notified on more than one occasion, and "clearance" certificates have since been received in respect of 4 of these cases: of the remainder, 4 removed to unknown destinations, one could not be identified owing to lack of information and another was still attending for treatment. Of the 62 cases in respect of which only one notice was received, 32 were persuaded to attend a Treatment Centre, 5 transferred to other areas, 11 removed to unknown destinations, 13 could not be traced owing to lack of details and a single case refused to obtain expert advice.

The appointment of Mrs. Livesey as County Almoner has proved to be of special benefit in combating Venereal Diseases, for she not only attends the Grantham Treatment Centre regularly and follows up defaulters, but also keeps in close touch with the Clinics at Lincoln, Ketton and Peterborough. It has been found that many patients who fail to attend until completely cured, have many and varied problems to overcome before they can receive the necessary treatment at regular intervals: this new appointment has enabled the social side of the work to be considerably strengthened and help to be given to many who require it.

CANCER

The Scheme for the diagnosis and treatment of Cancer, established under the Cancer Act of 1939 and covering the Geographical County of Lincolnshire, continued to develop and the volume of work on behalf of Kesteven residents was well maintained.

A total of 396 consultations—140 with male patients and 256 with female patients—were held at the three *Out-patient Consultative Clinics* (County Hospital, Lincoln, Grantham and Kesteven General Hospital and The Stamford, Rutland and General Infirmary) by Dr. J. Z. Walker, Director of Radiotherapy : 76 (28 males and 48 females) were seen for the first time.

One hundred and ninety-two persons—93 males and 99 females (184 the previous year) were provided with *in-patient treatment* during 1946, there being 201 admissions and 217 discharges or deaths, as follows :—

	<i>Admissions (including 21 transfers and re-admissions)</i>	<i>Discharges and Deaths (including 8 transfers)</i>
Grantham & Kesteven General Hospital ..	34	35
County Hospital, Lincoln	82	82
Scunthorpe War Memorial Hospital ..	79	81
Stamford, Rutland & General Infirmary ..	26	26
The General Hospital, Boston	1	1

The number of patients attending at the Scunthorpe War Memorial Hospital for *out-patient treatment* by Radiotherapy was 54 (15 males and 39 females) making 85 attendances (65, 28, 37 and 118 respectively in 1945).

Since the inception of the Scheme in February, 1943, a total of 776 persons (339 males and 437 females) have benefited from the services provided, of whom no fewer than 515 (242 males and 273 females) have been treated in hospital.

Deaths from all forms of Cancer during 1946 numbered 207 (100 male and 107 female) and represented a Death Rate of 1.83 per thousand of the civilian population. The following Table relating to deaths from this disease may be of interest :—

Year	Deaths from Cancer of : —				Total Deaths from Cancer	Death Rate per 1,000 population
	buc. cav. & oesoph (M) Uterus (F)	stomach and duodenum	breast	all other sites		
1946	19	42	21	125	207	1.83
1945	18	36	18	119	191	1.73
1944	13	41	20	119	193	1.69
1943	23	40	14	131	208	1.81
1942	18	44	14	129	205	1.81
1941	28	26	17	112	183	1.61
1940	32	38	17	120	207	1.88

SCABIES

The arrangements for the treatment of Scabies continued as in previous years, and transport for the Cleansing Nurses as well as for the patients is now functioning satisfactorily. Owing to the decline in the incidence of this disease, it was decided towards the end of the year to employ the Nursing Staff on a half-time basis, and the Treatment Centres are now open 3 days each week.

The number of cases dealt with is approximately 100 less than in 1945, and the following is a summary of the work carried out during the year under review : —

(a)	Number of cases referred	..	..	..	..	..	913
(b)	Classification of notifications :						
	(i)	True Scabies	..	..	..	..	770
	(ii)	Scabies complicated by secondary infections	..				39
	(iii)	Not Scabies	..	..	..	..	89
(c)	Scabies Cases treated under Scheme : —						
	(i)	At Cleansing Centres	..	..	..	..	792
	(ii)	At Home	..	..	..	..	106
(d)	(i)	Average No. of Treatments necessary	..	..	..	..	2.6
	(ii)	Shortest treatment found necessary	..	..	..	..	1 day
	(iii)	Longest treatment found necessary	..	..	..	..	10 days
(e)	Cases not suffering from Scabies treated : —						
	(i)	At Centres	..	..	..	..	59
	(ii)	At Home	..	..	..	..	52
(f)	No. of visits to homes by the Cleansing Nurses	..	..				303
(g)	No. of Contacts treated : —						
	(i)	At Cleansing Centres	..	..	..	..	114
	(ii)	At Home	..	..	..	..	30
(h)	Total attendances at Cleansing Centres	..	..	..			1,864

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk and Dairies

I have again to thank Mr. G. A. Moore, Divisional Veterinary Inspector, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, for his report upon the work of his Department in connection with Milk and Dairies. Extracts from this report are given below (in italics) under the appropriate headings.

(i) *County Laboratory.*—Two hundred and seventy-four samples of milk were tested by the Methylene Blue Technique, of which 41 were failures. The Resazurin Test was applied to 397 samples with the following results :—

Category A = 298 ; Category B = 63 ; Category C = 36.

(ii) *Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936-46.* The number of licences in force on 31st December, 1946 was Tuberculin Tested 15, Accredited 55 (compared with 7 and 61 at the end of the previous year). Eleven Tuberculin Tested licences were issued and three were surrendered; 6 new Accredited licences were issued, 10 were surrendered, 1 revoked and 1 suspended.

Two hundred and eleven samples were taken for bacteriological examination during the year, of which 172 passed and 39 (or 18 per cent) failed the prescribed test; this compared with 38 per cent failures in 1945. Two hundred and fifty-five visits to farms were made.

"During the year 1946, 88 inspections of Accredited herds were carried out involving 2,167 cows and 770 non-designated herds containing 8,176 cows. During these examinations the health of all cows was found to be excellent and only 2 cases of Clinical Tuberculosis were discovered and dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order."

"There were 12 herds in the County licensed for the production of Tuberculin Tested milk, an increase of 3 on the previous year. Four of the herds were Attested under the Ministry's Attested Herds Scheme. The usual statutory Tuberculin Tests of these herds were carried out. A total of 583 animals were tested and 19 reactors found."

(iii) *Milk in Schools Scheme.*—At the end of the year, 169 Schools were participating in the Scheme; this is an increase of 11 schools in 12 months and there are now only 7 schools in the County not receiving regular supplies of liquid milk.

The number and types of individual producer/retailers approved together with the schools supplied were as follows:—

- 5 (7) Retailers licensed to sell Pasteurised Milk were supplying 128 (105) schools.
- 5 (3) "Tuberculin Tested" producers were supplying 8 (8) schools.
- 7 (13) "Accredited" producers were supplying 9 (17) schools.
- 22 (27) Producers were supplying ordinary raw milk to 24 (28) schools.

NOTE.—Figures in brackets relate to 1945

Five new supplies were approved and four ceased to supply. Sixty samples were taken for bacteriological examination, of which 7 were found to be unsatisfactory.

(iv) *Tuberculosis in Milk.*—The scheme outlined in my Report for 1942 continued. This comprises the sampling of designated producers, school milk producers, supplies to cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis and to school camps, also the following up of animals slaughtered in Government Slaughter Houses and found to be affected with Tuberculosis.

In my last Report I mentioned that arrangements had been made for samples of all raw milk retailed within the Borough of Grantham to be submitted for biological examination. This scheme has continued throughout the year, but it has not yet been possible to extend it to other areas. Arrangements have been completed and the scheme will operate in two other areas during 1947.

A total of 163 samples of milk were taken for biological examination involving 101 herds, 123 of which were "Accredited" or school milk producers with the following results :

(a) Samples positive to Tubercle Bacilli	3
(b) Samples negative to Tubercle Bacilli	116
(c) Samples with inconclusive results	11

"Accredited" and school milk herds accounted for 80 of the 118 completed examinations.

The positive results were referred to the Divisional Inspector, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, whose action is set out below.

"During the year 1946 reports were received from the County Medical Officer of Health of Tuberculosis milk samples involving 26 herds. The relatively large number of herds involved does not represent accurately the actual number of herds from which a Tuberculous milk sample was obtained because for the purpose of biological testing bulk samples of milk from several herds were grouped together. All the herds involved were examined and 3 cows giving Tuberculous milk were discovered and slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order. Samples of milk taken from the remaining cows in all the herds were subjected to biological examination by guinea-pig inoculation with negative results."

Tuberculosis Order, 1938

One hundred and ninety-seven notifications of cows and calves slaughtered in Government Slaughter Houses and found to be affected with Tuberculosis were received and followed up.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926

"Following the publication of the Government White Paper 'Measures to Improve the Quality of the Nations Milk Supply' arrangements were agreed between the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Health for a re-organisation of the inspection of dairy herds in England and Wales. Under the new arrangements, frequency of the herd inspections depends to a great extent on whether the milk from the herd is heat treated or not. Briefly, under the new arrangements a herd is inspected once a year if the milk from it is adequately heat treated before being sold to the public. If the milk is not heat treated, the herd is inspected four times a year if it is an 'Accredited' herd, and twice a year if it is a non-designated herd. During the year 1946, all the herds in Kesteven were inspected in accordance with these arrangements."

Anthrax Order, 1938

"No positive case of Anthrax occurred during the year, but several suspected cases were investigated, all of which proved to be negative."

Defence Regulation 55G (Restriction on the sale of raw milk)

Sampling of heat treated milk under the above Regulation continued throughout the year. Only one pasteurising plant in the County is at present authorised by the Ministry of Food. The results of samples submitted for examination are as follows :—

				Pass		Fail
Methylene Blue	..	..	..	22	..	0
Phosphatase Test	..	..	..	21	..	1
				—		—
		TOTALS	..	43	..	1
				—		—

These results are highly satisfactory.

Milk and Dairies General

The number of licences issued under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936-46, shows a steady increase over previous years. Milk producers generally are becoming more interested in clean milk production and improvements in buildings, equipment and methods of production have been marked during the year.

A booklet for the guidance of milk producers who are interested in becoming licensed to produce Tuberculin Tested or Accredited Milk is in course of production. It is hoped that this booklet will be the means of creating a further interest in this matter.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938

The County Police have for a number of years undertaken the work in connection with sampling under the Act. Owing to their increasing duties, however, the Chief Constable has asked the County Council to relieve him of this work.

A sample of milk taken in the Borough of Grantham was found upon analysis to be 20 per cent deficient in milk fat. The County Health Inspector visited the farm and took a sample which proved to be genuine. An advisory visit was then made to the farm and investigations showed that many of the cows were giving milk which was below the standard of fat required. The County Health Inspector advised the producer to bulk the whole of his milk and also to buy a few cows which were known to give a high fat yield. The farmer has acted upon this advice and all samples which have since been taken have been found to be of high fat content.

The number of samples submitted to the Public Analysts during 1946 was 409 (394 in 1945) the details being as follows :—

Beer	7	Lard	9
Butter	11	Margarine	9
Bread	8	Meat Sausages	7
Cheese	10	Milk	234
Cocoa	9	Rum	1
Coffee	8	Sugar	6
Confectionery	5	Tea	10
Flour (plain)	5	Vinegar	2
Flour (self-raising)	7	Whiskey	2
Gin	1	Drugs	12
Jam	7	Other articles	39

Twenty-two samples of milk and seven samples of other foods were found to be adulterated. The table on page 40 sets out the action taken in these unsatisfactory samples.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

Water Supplies

I mentioned in my last report that the County Council had appointed Messrs. Howard Humphries and Sons as Consulting Water Engineers. They have during the year carried out a full and comprehensive survey of the water supplies position in the whole County. The report of the survey shows that Kesteven is very favourably situated as far as underground water is concerned, being on the Lincolnshire Limestone which is a fine water bearing strata running southwards from Lincoln, through Sleaford and continuing beyond Stamford. There is no doubt at all, had the water distribution in this County been planned on a comprehensive basis and not on parochial lines, there would to-day be a prolific yield of wholesome water to the east of the Lincolnshire Limestone outcrop which could have been used to supply the whole County. The Report emphasises that there is a definite danger in this Limestone supply in that it can be very easily polluted by water percolating through fissures in the outcrops, and it stresses that it is of the utmost importance to ensure that no sewage or sewage effluent can gain access to these strata. It is well known that pollution caused in this way may travel considerable distances.

The Report generally shows that in the past water supplies have been regarded on a local or village basis, with the result that throughout the County we now have a large number of small water undertakings supplying small communities. Generally, small units of supply are incapable of providing additional water for extensions, the size of the mains usually decreasing towards the parish boundary and they are thus unsuitable for additions: the supervision and maintenance of a number of small supplies becomes a matter of great expense and difficulty and lack of efficient control may lead to the supply of polluted water. In one Rural District alone, the Surveyor estimates that 165 miles of water main come under his supervision, together with 13 pumping plants and 15 tanks and reservoirs and numerous

chlorinating plants. The task of providing efficient maintenance for so many widely scattered units is extremely difficult. Just to keep the chlorinating plants in continuous and *effective* operation is a difficult enough undertaking by itself. The sampling and testing of the many waters, if carried out frequently and thoroughly, would require almost the full time services of an Analyst. It seems to me that, particularly in Kesteven, the time is now long overdue when the whole of the water supply to the area should be considered from a County point of view. There is within the County ample supplies of water for all reasonable estimated future needs.

I have for many years been very concerned at the amount of water which is being run to waste in this County owing to the sinking of uncontrolled bores. In one district it is estimated that not much less than 4,000,000,000 gallons of water is lost annually due to these uncontrolled bores. Whilst it is difficult to see how this present waste can be prevented, we at least know that with the coming into force of The Water Act, 1945, further exploitation of our underground water supplies will be prevented. Under the new legislation dealing with Rural Water Supplies, a duty is placed on all Local Authorities to provide a supply of wholesome water in pipes to every rural locality in their district in which there are houses or schools, provided that the works are financially practicable.

The number of houses in the Rural Districts of this County which have a piped supply of water into their houses is small, and to carry the provisions of these Acts into effect will involve a large sum of money. At the same time, I view with some apprehension these schemes for water supply, for unless schemes for sewage and sewage disposal keep pace with increased water supplies, there will be a very great risk of wide-spread and serious water pollution, which may have serious consequences. The systems of sewage and sewage disposal in the rural localities are for the most part primitive and inadequate even to deal with the present wastes of the villages, and if these are not renewed before water becomes freely available in the villages the results may become disastrous.

Rivers Pollution

The second annual survey of the River Witham was completed early this year and a full report has been published. This report shows that during this year the main body of the River was amply oxygenated. There was little or no fish mortality during the year, and this in my opinion is almost entirely due to the close attention given to the River for the purposes of carrying out the survey.

We have now gained a very complete picture of the River and are in a position to know all the possible sources of more serious pollution. A meeting of all the Authorities concerned was held early this year, when it was agreed that the work be continued for a further 12 months in order that close attention might be given to those areas where pollution is known to occur. It is thought that this will complete the survey, and it is hoped to publish during 1947 a full report of all the work carried out.

A number of sewage disposal works have been visited during the year and samples taken of effluents. It is considered that the standards of maintenance which was so low during the war years is now showing a marked improvement. One large sewage disposal works which has given a great deal of trouble is now run on model lines and producing a highly satisfactory effluent.

Several complaints of pollution of rivers and streams were dealt with during the year: the following two cases are of interest. In one case, farmers in one area reported that their dykes and nearby streams were being polluted by oil to such an extent that cattle refused to drink the water. Upon investigation it was found that gross pollution was occurring over a fairly wide area, dykes were found with their sides black with oily sludge. The pollution was traced to a large aerodrome in the area and the investigation revealed that contrary to all regulations, the oil from the sumps of engines had been emptied into surface water drains on the Aerodrome. The Air Ministry accepted responsibility and not only abated the nuisance, but undertook to clean out the dykes which were badly affected. In the second case, pollution was being caused by carcases—used for feeding dogs—being deposited in a stream in order to avoid fly contamination in the hot weather.

Housing

The Joint Housing Committee which was set up in 1944 is now doing useful work and is proving helpful in co-ordinating the work in connection with the Rural Housing Survey which is being carried out in all the Rural areas in the County. The Technical Sub-Committee is also proving of value and has prepared a Standard of Fitness in order that the survey can be carried out in a uniform manner. The work of the survey is being hampered because of the acute shortage of qualified Sanitary Inspectors, but it is hoped that as more qualified men become available so the work will be speeded up.

The Rural Housing Survey is showing that the need for improvement in housing accommodation in rural areas is very great. When finished, the survey will give a complete picture of the rural housing needs of the County.

Food Inspection

The County Health Inspector has carried out an inspection of a large quantity of W.V.S. Gift Food which has been stored in various parts of the County for use in case of emergency. It is regrettable to have to report that, chiefly due to bad storage conditions, much of it was condemned as unfit for food.

“ Squatters ”

During the year a number of families have taken up residence in various Camps in the County which have been vacated by the Military Authorities. I have visited a number of these families and have found conditions to be generally satisfactory. The Rural District Councils are giving close attention to this matter. A number of sites have been acquired by the Authorities, thus bringing them under the control of the Councils concerned.

Schools

Routine inspections of schools by the Assistant School Medical Officers and the County Health Inspector continued. A total of 64 defects were reported to the Director of Education for attention. The structural condition of many of the small schools in the County is very unsatisfactory. A large number of defects which are reported are not remedied, consequently the conditions at some of the schools is causing concern.

The general trend to-day appears to be towards communal feeding. This system has many definite advantages, and in the case of schools—the provision of hot mid-day meals is a boon both to parents and children.

General

A complaint was received regarding the unsatisfactory condition of the water from a Swimming Bath in the area. Samples were at once taken and submitted for examination; these proved to be very unsatisfactory. The facts were brought to the notice of the District Council concerned, who immediately closed the Bath to the public until it could be cleansed and the water chlorinated.

Twenty-one sanitary complaints were received and dealt with during the year. Samples of 18 drinking waters were submitted for bacteriological examination.

Table I.—VITAL STATISTICS, 1946

DISTRICT	Popul'n Mid-year 1946 (R.-G. Est.)	No. of Live Births			Birth Rate	No. of Stillbirths			Deaths under 1 year of age			Inf. Mort. Rate	No. of Deaths			Death Rate
		M	F	Total		M	F	Total	M	F	Total		M	F	Total	
Bourne ..	4,530	44	43	87	19.21	3	—	3	—	2	2	22.99	18	30	48	10.60
Grantham ..	22,750	251	222	473	20.79	4	9	13	10	7	17	35.94	138	122	260	11.43
Sleaford ..	7,320	68	72	140	19.12	2	1	3	1	4	5	35.71	37	56	93	12.70
Stamford ..	10,380	88	89	177	17.05	3	3	6	2	2	4	22.60	67	67	134	12.91
Total Urb. Districts	44,980	451	426	877	19.50	12	13	25	13	15	28	31.93	260	275	535	11.89
East Kesteven ..	16,100	165	190	355	22.05	8	2	10	9	4	13	36.62	100	80	180	11.18
North Kesteven ..	22,170	237	210	447	20.16	9	7	16	16	6	22	49.22	145	122	267	12.04
South Kesteven ..	14,350	141	139	280	19.51	3	3	6	8	5	13	46.43	89	76	165	11.49
West Kesteven ..	15,540	171	140	311	20.01	7	1	8	11	3	14	45.02	99	106	205	13.19
Total Rur. Districts	68,160	714	679	1393	20.43	27	13	40	44	18	62	44.51	433	384	817	11.98
Total Adminis- trative County ..	113,140	1165	1105	2270	20.06	39	26	65	57	33	90	39.65	693	659	1352	11.95

Table II.—SHOWING FOR EACH COUNTY DISTRICT THE NUMBER
AND CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1946

CAUSES OF DEATH	Bourne U.D.	Grantham Borough	Sheaford U.D.	Stamford Borough	Aggregate	E. Kesteven R.D.	N. Kesteven R.D.	S. Kesteven R.D.	W. Kesteven R.D.	Aggregate	TOTALS
1. Typhoid and parat. fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Cerebro-spinal fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	2
3. Scarlet fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	4	4
5. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	2
6. Tuberculosis of resp. system	1	14	1	5	21	2	5	4	5	16	37
7. Other forms of tuberculosis	2	3	1	2	8	—	1	1	—	2	10
8. Syphilitic diseases	1	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
9. Influenza	—	3	—	—	3	4	7	3	3	17	20
10. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Ac. polio-myelitis and polio-encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Ac. inf. enceph.	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	2	3
13. Cancer of buc. cav. and oesoph. (M) Uterus (F) ..	1	6	—	3	10	1	3	—	5	9	19
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum	5	2	2	7	16	5	11	3	7	26	42
15. Cancer of breast	1	3	3	4	11	1	4	1	4	10	21
16. Cancer of all other sites ..	3	19	5	10	37	23	29	20	16	88	125
17. Diabetes	2	2	—	—	4	—	3	—	2	5	9
18. Intra-cran. vascular lesions	13	36	15	18	82	21	22	14	32	89	171
19. Heart disease	11	63	39	21	134	59	77	41	39	216	350
20. Other disease of circ. system	—	14	2	13	29	4	10	5	13	32	61
21. Bronchitis	2	13	4	1	20	6	15	13	12	46	66
22. Pneumonia	—	11	5	9	25	6	10	1	8	25	50
23. Other respiratory diseases	—	1	—	3	4	1	3	6	1	11	15
24. Ulcer of stomach or duo- denum	—	5	—	2	7	3	—	—	3	6	13
25. Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	3
26. Appendicitis	—	1	—	1	2	1	—	1	1	3	5
27. Other digestive diseases ..	—	11	1	1	13	6	8	3	3	20	33
28. Nephritis	2	3	3	8	16	5	4	5	2	16	32
29. Puer. and post abort. sepsis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Other maternal causes ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	2
31. Premature birth	1	5	—	1	7	2	5	5	6	18	25
32. Con. mal: birth injuries: infantile diseases	1	5	4	2	12	7	9	4	5	25	37
33. Suicide	—	4	—	2	6	2	1	2	1	6	12
34. Road traffic accidents ..	1	3	—	1	5	3	2	1	3	9	14
35. Other violent causes ..	—	1	1	1	3	3	6	6	8	23	26
36. All other causes	1	29	6	19	55	11	27	23	24	85	140
ALL CAUSES	48	260	93	134	535	180	267	165	205	817	1352

Table III—CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1946

CAUSES OF DEATH			SEX	AGGREGATE OF URBAN DISTRICTS						AGGREGATE OF RURAL DISTRICTS					
				All Ages	0-1	5-15	45-65	All Ages	0-1	5-15	45-65	All Ages	0-1	5-15	45-65
ALL CAUSES			M F	260 275	13 15	4 2	22 17	62 65	157 176	44 18	5 4	31 27	80 61	269 270	
1.	Typhoid and parat. fevers	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
2.	Cerebro-spinal fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Scarlet fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Whooping cough	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
5.	Diphtheria	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	—
6.	Tuberculosis of resp. system	M	14	1	—	4	7	2	8	1	—	5	2	1	—
7.	Other forms of Tuberculosis	F	7	—	1	5	2	—	8	1	—	6	1	—	—
8.	Syphilitic diseases	M	2	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
9.	Influenza	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	1	2	2	9
10.	Measles	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Ac. polio-myelitis and poli- encephalitis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Ac. inf. encephalitis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
13.	Cancer of buc. cav. & oesoph. (M) Uterus (F)	F	6	—	—	1	3	—	2	—	—	2	1	1	—
14.	Cancer of stomach and duodenum	M	9	—	—	3	3	9	18	—	—	2	3	13	—
15.	Cancer of breast	F	7	—	—	1	—	6	8	—	—	2	6	—	—
16.	Cancer of all other sites	F	11	—	—	2	5	4	9	—	—	4	5	—	—
17.	Diabetes	M	14	—	—	2	5	9	32	1	—	1	15	31	—
18.	Intra-cran. vascular lesions	F	23	1	—	1	1	—	4	—	—	1	3	—	—
19.	Heart disease	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Other diseases of circ. system	F	30	—	—	5	25	29	60	1	—	1	18	95	—
21.	Bronchitis	M	52	—	—	14	58	114	—	—	—	5	9	88	—
22.	Pneumonia	F	57	—	—	16	40	102	—	—	—	1	2	16	—
23.	Other respiratory diseases	M	12	—	—	2	10	18	—	—	—	1	1	12	—
24.	Ulcer of stomach or dnoden'm	F	17	—	—	2	15	14	—	—	—	1	6	20	—
25.	Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	M	9	—	—	1	3	7	19	8	—	2	17	2	—
26.	Appendicitis	F	11	—	—	1	2	8	18	—	—	1	2	1	—
27.	Other digestive diseases	M	15	4	—	1	2	6	7	1	—	1	4	3	—
28.	Nephritis	F	10	3	—	1	—	—	7	—	—	1	1	2	—
29.	Puer. and post abort. sepsis	M	2	—	—	2	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Other Maternal causes	F	5	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
31.	Premature birth	M	2	—	—	1	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—
32.	Cong. mal : birth injuries ; infantile diseases	F	8	—	—	2	4	2	7	—	—	1	2	6	—
33.	Suicide	M	7	—	—	1	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
34.	Road traffic accidents	F	9	—	—	2	2	7	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
35.	Other violent causes	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	13	—	—	—	—	—
36.	All other causes	F	5	5	—	—	—	—	5	13	—	—	—	—	—
		M	2	2	1	1	—	—	3	19	18	1	—	—	—
		F	3	8	1	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—
		M	3	3	—	1	1	1	5	1	—	—	4	1	—
		F	3	—	—	2	2	7	2	7	—	—	5	1	—
		M	4	—	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	1	1	—
		F	2	—	—	1	1	—	1	13	1	1	5	4	—
		M	2	1	—	1	1	—	10	1	—	1	3	5	32
		F	29	2	—	10	17	42	1	1	—	1	2	6	32
		M	26	—	—	1	9	16	43	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table IV.—BIRTH RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING 1946

	Rate per 1,000 Civilian Popul'n		Death Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population								Rates per 1,000 Live Births	
	Live Births	Still- Births	All Causes	Typhoid & Para- Typhoid Fever	Scarlet Fever	Whoop- ing Cough	Diph- theria	In- fluenza	Small- pox	Measles	Deaths under 1 year of Age	Deaths from Diarr- hea and Enteritis under 2 years
England and Wales ..	19.1	0.53	11.5	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.15	—	0.00	4.3	4.4
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (in- cluding London) ..	22.2	0.67	12.7	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.13	—	0.01	4.6	6.1
148 Smaller Towns (Resident Popul'n 25,000 - 50,000 at 1931 Census) ..	21.3	0.59	11.7	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.14	—	0.00	3.7	2.8
London Adminis- trative County ..	21.5	0.54	12.7	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.12	—	0.01	4.1	4.2
County of Kesteven ..	20.06	0.57	11.95	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.18	—	0.00	39.65	1.3

Table V. OFFICIAL INFANT WELFARE CENTRES, 1946

Address of Centre	Days of Opening	Individual Children who attended			Attendances			Consultations with Medical Officer		
		Infants aged 0—1	Children aged 1—5	Total	Infants aged 0—1	Children aged 1—5	Total Aver.	Infants aged 0—1	Children aged 1—5	Total
BASSINGHAM— Comrades Hall	First Thursday in the month	26	37	63	110	175	285 (24)	72	97	169
BILLINGBOROUGH— Foresters' Hall..	Third Tuesday in the month	64	73	137	261	362	623 (52)	183	210	393
BILLINGHAY— Church Hall ..	Second & Fourth Wednesday in the month ..	34	36	70	237	284	521 (24)	174	191	365
BOURNE— The Clinic, North Road	First and Third Thursday in the month ..	130	91	221	769	490	1259 (52)	237	103	340
*BRACEBRIDGE HEATH—Village Hall	Fourth Thursday in the month ..	17	30	47	34	58	92 (31)	16	11	27
*CASTLE BYTHAM— Village Hall ..	Second Wednesday in the month ..	10	7	17	22	15	37 (12)	12	8	20
CLAYPOLE— Village Hall ..	Second Tuesday in the month	31	38	69	138	210	348 (29)	109	145	254
CORBY— Church Room ..	Fourth Friday in the month	40	46	86	148	161	309 (26)	43	48	91
COLSTERWORTH— Wesleyan School	Fourth Monday in the month	40	41	81	180	231	411 (34)	74	39	113
HECKINGTON— Village Hall ..	Third Thursday in the month	52	31	83	219	165	384 (32)	172	146	318
MARKET DEEPING— Wesleyan School, Church Street	Second and Fourth Monday in the month ..	62	64	126	443	448	891 (40)	94	45	139
METHERINGHAM— Village Hall ..	First and Third Wednesday in the month ..	81	43	124	599	505	1104 (46)	380	300	680
NORTH HYKEHAM— West'n Sch., Old Village	Second and Fourth Tuesday in the month ..	82	64	146	579	332	911 (41)	222	109	331
SLEAFORD— The Clinic, Eastgate ..	Every Monday ..	213	224	437	2150	1087	3237 (66)	948	599	1547
STAMFORD— Tech. School, Broad St.	Every Friday ..	163	88	251	1490	787	2277 (46)	279	93	372
WADDINGTON— Wesleyan School	First and Third Tuesday in the month ..	72	70	142	467	366	833 (36)	173	140	313
WASHINGTON— Village Hall, Heighington	Second Thursday in the month ..	48	41	89	172	231	403 (34)	125	154	279

NOTE.—All the above Centres were open from 2 to 4 p.m.

* Taken over in October, 1946.

Table VI. *PREMATURE INFANTS BORN DURING 1946

	DEGREE OF PREMATURETY						WEIGHT AT BIRTH						Totals
	8 weeks & over						Under 3-lbs.						
	0 weeks	2 weeks	4 weeks	4-6 weeks	6-8 weeks	8 weeks & over	3-lbs.	4 lbs.	4-5 lbs.	5-5½ lbs.			
(1) Born at home and nursed entirely at home :—													
(a)	1	1	2	2	1	1	..	4	..	..
(b)
(c)	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
(d)
(e)	..	14	3	4	1	2	..	1	7	16	24	..	..
(2) Born at home and removed to hospital :—													
(a)	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
(b)	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
(c)	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
(d)
(e)	..	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	3	..	4	..	..
(3) Born in hospital or nursing home :—													
(a)	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	..
(b)	2	..	..	1	1	2	..	..
(c)
(d)
(e)	..	7	7	3	1	1	..	1	4	14	19	..	..
TOTALS	..	22	11	13	4	9	4	4	18	33	59	..	..

i.e., babies weighing 5½ lbs. or less at birth, irrespective of the period of gestation.

Table VII.—DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN
RURAL AND URBAN DISTRICTS, 1946
(excluding Non-Civilians)

SANITARY District	Total No. notified	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Measles	Whooping Cough	Acute Pneumonia	Cerebro- Spinal Fever	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Puerperal Pyrexia	Dysentery	Erysipelas	Acute Polyomyelitis
Bourne U.D. ..	26 (204)	1	—	1	14	4	—	—	—	—	6	—
Grantham M.B. ..	128 (396)	41	3	26	11	37	—	1	8	—	—	1
Sleaford U.D. ...	40 (57)	28	1	2	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stamford M.B. ..	72 (154)	14	—	1	5	11	1	—	3	37	—	—
Aggregate of Urban Districts ..	266 (811)	84	4	30	35	56	1	1	11	37	6	1
East Kesteven R.D. ..	39 (95)	6	2	3	14	5	4	—	—	—	3	2
North Kesteven R.D. ..	64 (358)	21	14	5	8	13	—	—	—	2	1	—
South Kesteven R.D. ..	103 (252)	12	1	67	3	6	1	—	5	4	4	—
West Kesteven R.D. ..	65 (153)	19	—	6	34	4	—	1	—	—	1	—
Aggregate of R.D.'s ..	271 (858)	58	17	81	59	28	5	1	5	6	9	2
Totals for whole County ..	537 (1669)	142 (86)	21 (22)	111 (1093)	94 (270)	84 (67)	6 (5)	2 (6)	16 (22)	43 (73)	15 (21)	3 (4)

NOTE.—Figures in brackets relate to 1945.

Table VIII.—STATISTICS RELATING TO THE WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES DURING 1946

DIAGNOSIS	PULMONARY				NON-PULMONARY				TOTAL				Grand Total
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
A.—(1) Number of definite cases of Tuberculosis on the Dispensary Registers at the beginning of the Year ..	146	103	1	4	42	37	23	42	188	140	24	46	398
(2) Transfers from Authorities of areas outside that of the Council during the Year ..	4	10	1	—	—	4	—	2	4	14	1	2	21
(3) Lost sight of cases returned during the Year ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
B.—Number of New Cases diagnosed as Tuberculous during the Year :—													
(1) Class T.B. minus ..	14	8	1	3	—	—	—	—	14	8	1	3	26
(2) Class T.B. plus ..	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	3	—	—	12
(3) Non-pulmonary ..	—	—	—	—	3	8	2	2	3	8	2	2	15
C.—Number of cases included in A. and B. written off the Dispensary Registers during the Year as :—													
(1) Recovered ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	1	2	4
(2) Dead (all causes) ..	14	7	—	1	1	1	1	—	15	8	1	1	25
(3) Removed to other Areas ..	6	11	—	—	1	1	2	4	7	12	2	4	25
(4) For other reasons ..	1	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	2	2	1	—	5
D.—Number of definite cases of Tuberculosis on the Dispensary Registers at the end of the Year ..	153	105	2	6	42	45	21	40	195	150	23	46	414

Table IX.—ACTION TAKEN UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT,
1938, in CASES OF UNSATISFACTORY SAMPLES, 1946

No. of Sample	Article	Report of Public Analyst	Action Taken
S.K. 97	Milk	24% Deficient in fat	No action taken
B.K. 105	Milk	9% Extraneous Water	No action taken
B.K. 147	Milk	6% Extraneous Water	Vendor prosecuted— Case dismissed
B.K. 161	Milk	10% Deficient in fat	No action taken
B.K. 22/46	Milk	24% Deficient in fat	Vendor prosecuted— Case dismissed
B.K. 28/46	Milk	25% Deficient in fat	No action taken
B.K. 34/46	Milk	7% Deficient in fat	No action taken
B.K. 36/46	Milk	18% Deficient in fat	No action taken
S.K. 6	Milk	2% Deficient in fat	No action taken
S.K. 10	Milk	17% Deficient in fat	No action taken
S.K. 16	Milk	15% Deficient in fat	No action taken
S.K. 25	Milk	15% Deficient in fat	No action taken
S.K. 39	Milk	15% Deficient in fat	No action taken
S.K. 43	Milk	23% Deficient in fat	Vendor prosecuted— Case dismissed
S.K. 56	Milk	5% Extraneous Water	No action taken
S.K. 59	Milk	1½% Extraneous Water	
		13% Deficient in fat	No action taken
S.K. 64	Milk	7% Deficient in fat	No action taken
32	Milk	20% Deficient in fat	Informal sample followed by formal sample No. 34
34	Milk	22% Deficient in fat	Deficiency found to be due to improper bulking and mixing of milk prior to bottling. Warning letter sent to Vendor
54	Milk	3% Deficient in fat	Warning letter to Vendor
55	Milk	3.3% Added Water	Informal sample followed by formal sample No. 56
56	Milk	3.4% Added Water	Vendor prosecuted— Case dismissed
S.K. 110	Coffee	Contained 35% Chicory	No action taken
B.K. 38/46	Lemon Squash	Contained Sulphur Di- oxide 150 parts per mil- lion in excess	No action taken
S.K. 52	Ground Coffee	Contained 49% Chicory	No action taken
B.K. 50	Egg Substitute Powder	18% Deficient in avail- able Carbon Dioxide	No action taken
42	Sausage	29.6% Deficient in meat	Matter referred to Food Executive Officer
101	Gin	13.8% Added Water	Vendor prosecuted— Case dismissed with costs
102	Rum	15% Added Water	Vendor prosecuted— Case dismissed. Notice of appeal given

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